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## OLR Bill Analysis

### SB 432

#### ***AN ACT CONCERNING AN AGREEMENT AMONG THE STATES TO ELECT THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES BY NATIONAL POPULAR VOTE.***

#### **SUMMARY:**

This bill adopts the interstate compact entitled “The Agreement Among the States to Elect the President by National Popular Vote,” under which Connecticut would commit its presidential electors to the national popular vote winner in a presidential election. Any state or Washington, D.C. may join the compact, which does not take effect until enough have done so to cumulatively possess a majority of Electoral College votes (270) (see BACKGROUND). The compact includes a severability clause so that if a court finds any provision invalid, the remaining provisions are not affected. If the Electoral College is abolished, the compact terminates.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Upon passage

#### **PROCEDURE**

Under the compact, each state that joins (“member state”) must elect its presidential electors in accordance with specified procedures. These electors must cast their votes for the presidential and vice presidential candidates who receive a plurality of the national popular vote. The following procedures take place in each member state:

1. the state conducts its presidential election as a “statewide popular election” whereby individuals cast votes and the votes are counted statewide;
2. the state’s chief election official determines the number of votes cast for each presidential slate (president and vice president) in all 50 states and Washington, D.C. where a statewide popular election occurred and adds them to produce a national popular

vote total (see BACKGROUND);

3. the chief election official designates the presidential slate with the largest number of votes as the “national popular vote winner; ”
4. the official with the authority to certify the appointment of the state’s presidential electors (“certifying official”) certifies the nomination of the presidential electors in association with the national popular vote winner; and
5. at least six days before the presidential electors meet to vote, the state (presumably through the chief election official) makes a final determination of each presidential slate’s popular vote total for the state and within 24 hours, communicates that information through an official statement to every other member state (see BACKGROUND).

The compact requires each member to treat the official statements containing the popular vote totals as conclusive and representative of a state’s final vote. At this point, the certifying official certifies the appointment of the presidential electors in association with the national popular vote winner.

In the event of a tie for the national popular vote winner, each member state’s certifying official certifies the appointment of the presidential electors nominated in association with the candidate receiving the largest number of popular votes in the state. If the number of presidential electors a member state nominates is more or less than its number of electoral votes, the national popular vote winner nominates the presidential electors for the state and the certifying official certifies their appointment.

Finally, each member state’s chief election official must make the vote counts and statements of vote public as they are available.

#### **OTHER PROVISIONS**

Any member state may withdraw from the compact, but a

withdrawal during the last six months of a presidential term (after July in a presidential election year) is not effective until the next president or vice president is qualified to serve the next term.

The compact requires each member state's chief executive (governor, or mayor for Washington, D.C.) to notify every other member state's chief executive if and when the compact takes effect in the official's state or the state withdraws. Each chief executive must also notify every other chief executive when the compact takes effect nationwide.

The compact's governing clause specifies that it applies to the appointment of presidential electors in any year when, on July 20, the compact is in effect because enough states have become members to cumulatively possess a majority of electoral votes.

## **BACKGROUND**

### ***Member States***

To date, eight states (California, Hawaii, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Vermont, and Washington) and Washington, D.C. have adopted the compact. Together they hold 132 electoral votes.

### ***Aggregating National Popular Votes, Including Non-Member States***

Popular vote tallies from all 50 states and Washington, D.C. are included in the "national popular vote total," regardless of whether the jurisdiction is a member of the compact. Popular votes can be counted from non-member states only if the state votes by popular vote. While all states currently conduct elections this way, neither the U.S. Constitution nor any state constitution, except Colorado's, provides individuals with the right to vote for president and vice president. Instead, state laws provide this right. Since a state could, by law, take the presidential vote away from its people, the compact addresses this unlikely event by specifying that the popular votes of every state that voted by popular vote would be aggregated to produce the national popular vote total.

***Date When Presidential Electors Meet to Vote***

This deadline corresponds to the deadline in federal law's "safe harbor" provision (3 USC § 5). The safe harbor provision requires states to settle any controversy concerning their presidential elector appointments at least six days before the time fixed by law for the electors' meeting. Federal law requires the presidential electors of each state to meet and vote on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December following their appointment.

**COMMITTEE ACTION**

Government Administration and Elections Committee

Joint Favorable

Yea 9      Nay 5      (03/15/2013)